Sons & Co., 711 Market Space **INAUGURATE THEIR**

Great Easter Sale

To-morrow, Monday MARCH 26.

The prices on Silks, Dress Goods and Remnants are phenomenal. The Saturday "Star" of yesterday and the Sunday "Post" of to-day contains a complete list of everything advertised. It will pay every reader of the Sunday "Times" to peruse each and every item.

S. Kann, Sons & Co.

711 Market Space. Most Lively Dry Goods House

in the Union.

The Julius Lansburgh Furniture and Carpet Co.

The Rink,

NEW YORK AVENUE,

Bet. 13th and 14th Sts. N. W.

Offers for Three Days a most Extraordinary Sale, either for

CASH OR ON CREDIT To Good Parties.

1 lot SOLID OAK CHAMBER SUITES, with cheval dresser, 18x00 French plate beveled mir-ror. Worth \$28. SPECIAL PRICE FOR THREE DAYS, 818,73.

lot SOLID OAK CHAMBER SUITES, with 18x24 French plate beveled mirror. Worth \$22.50 SPECIAL PRICE FOR THREE DAYS, \$15.75.

No. 3.

E SOLID OAK CHIFFONIERES, with 5 large rawers. Price, \$11. SPECIAL FOR THREE No. 4.

50 SGLID OAK BEDROOM TABLES, 24x24-inch ops. Worth \$2. SPECIAL FOR THREE DAYS.

No. 5.

100 SOLID OAK BEDROOM TABLES, 16x16-nch tops. Worth #1.25. SPECIAL FOR THREE

No. 6. 1 lot OAK WARDROBES, with drawer. Worth \$15. SPECIAL FOR THREE DAYS, \$8.75.

No. 7. 1 SOLID OAK SIDEBOARD, 1 large and 2 small

drawers, double closet, 16x34 beveled mirror in top. Regular price, \$18. SPECIAL FOR THREE DAYS, \$12.50. No. 8.

I lot 8-feet EXTENSION TABLES, solid oak Regular price, \$7.25. SPECIAL FOR THREE DAYS, \$4.90.

No. 9.

1 lot SOLID OAK HIGHLY POLISHED DIN-ING CHAIRS. Begular price, \$1.75. SPECIAL FOR THREE DAYS, \$1.00.

1 lot OAK DINING CHARRS, high back, woven cane seat Price, \$1.75. SPECIAL FOR THREE DATS, \$1.15. No. 11.

1 lot SOLID QUARTERED OAK HAT RACKS, with French plate beveled infrror. Regular price, \$25. SPECIAL FOR THREE DAYS, \$16.39. No.12.

I lot COUCHES, upholstered in French tapes-try and Wilton rugs, with heavy 6-inch fringe. Price, \$21. SPECIAL FOR THREE DAYS, \$13.50.

1 lot FINE COUCHES, upholstered in silk broca-telle, with heavy 6-inch tringe. Price, \$25. SPE-CIAL FOR THREE DAYS, \$16.75. No. 14.

I lot CORNER CHAIRS, mahogany finished. frames upholstered in Wilton rugs and silk broatelle. Worth from \$7.50 to \$9. SPECIAL FOR THILEE DAYS, \$5.73.

No. 15. 1 5-piece PARLOR SUITE, overstuffed, up-holstered in silk brocatelle, silk plush trimming. Worth \$50. SPECIAL FOR THREE DAYS, \$47.50.

No. 16. 1 6-piece PARLOR SUITE, consisting of 1 sofa, 1 divani, I arm chair, I rocker, 2 side chairs, up-bolstered in silk tapestry. Regular price, 88t. SPECIAL FOR THREE DAYS, 562-20.

1 6-piece PARLOR SUITE, mahogany finished frames, consisting of 1 sofa, 1 divan, 1 arm chair, 1 rocker, 2 side chairs, upholstored in allk broca-telle. Regular price, \$50. SPECIAL FOR THREE DAYS, \$55.

Baby Carriages.

100 BABY CARRIAGES just received of the celebrated Heywood make, blcycle or wood wheels, patent brake. Ranging in price from 82.20 to 840.

China and Japan Matting.

500 ROLLS WHITE, FANCY, AND COTTON WARP MATTING, ranging in price from 1254c to

The Julius Lansburgh Furniture and Carpet Company,

THE RINK, N. Y. Ave., Bet. 13th and 14th.

W. C. NEWTON & CO. PRINTING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

COMPLETE STOCE OF INES AND LATEST FACES OF TYPE. on Job and Newspaper Outfits.

S. Kann, Aunt Emily's Idea-

One of the reasons why Washington is such a delightful place to live in is its well-shaded almost every house with its strip of grass and its own door-yard. All sorts and conditions of houses sit on lovely bits of terrace and front a reservation here, some kind of a porch or high steps, so that those who live in them can sit out of doors after sundown in hot weather and almost imagine themselves living in the country. Just at this perticular time the house mothers are beginning to think about their yards and counting the cost.

With a trowel in one hand and a broom in the other they go at it as though they really meant business! A great big showy house can afford to sit in the midst of a simple gases plot with an ornamental stone or iron fence all about it, for the people who live in it go away to their country places as soon as it grows a little warm; but there are scores of other people who stay here right along through the hot season, who never go anywhere except on an outing or an excursion for a day. These are the people who think much and ought to make much of their front yards, and even of their back yards.

Now, I may be old-fashioned, but I do think it a pity to bring a family of children up on a concrete pavement, as some are doing right here, with that only for a playground and no grass or growing flower or shrub either front or back of the house, just because the house is "modern." Why, children naturally love and need these green, growing things for their mental as well as physical development, and it is undoubtedly healthful to dig in the dirt and roll on the grass. It is a sin against children's rights to dearly a them of this privileze the other they go at it as though they really

and roll on the grass. It is a sin against chil-dren's rights to deprive them of this privilege or to stick up in all our parks and reserva-tions "Keep off the grass!" Grass was made to be walked on, not simply looked at. People with families ought to live where this outdoor life can be had, even if at some inconvenience

The grass plot and back yard are good places to begin the Spring cleaning. Hire somebody to help, if you can. If not, every stick and stone or bit of paper should be raked or swept up and burned and the little flower beds cleaned by cutting away dead wood from the rose-bushes and crysanthemums coming up so fresh and green. Any woman who likes gardening-as what woman does not-can dig her beds up with a trowel, does not—can dig her beds up with a trowel, if she cannot afford to hire a "man" at ten cents an hour to help her, and then as soon as the days grow warmer she can set out her dry or potted geranium stocks, her foliage plants, verbenas and other flowers she is bound to pick up when she goes to market. A vine woodbine or ivy green can be trained over a perch or window with but little trouble and good effect, besides offering its refreshing shade.

shade.

The way to fix the back yard is to have it cleared of all rubbish, and if the grass is worn off have it spaded up and resodded or sown with grass seed. A narrow flower-bed can be set off with boards, bricks, or oyster-shell be set on win boards, creek, or oyster-such berders beside the line fence, and a few climbers, placed so as to cover its ugliness, with vines grown and trained over it. The beds should have byaciaths, tulps and jon-quils set out in them while in bloom, and afterward left to propagate themselves for next season through growing new bulbs. We then of a back-ward cardon is to have a

next season through growing new oults.

My idea of a back-yard garden is to have a fine square of grass in the center and a flower-bed border running all round ft, with one opening to go through to hang up the clothes on wash-days. The beds in my ideal garden shall never have any flowers in them that do not smell sweetly as well as look pretty. Perfume to the flower is like that essential thing we call "disposition" in the individual. No matter how heautiful one is, that is not enough; one must really be nice as well as look nice. My flower garden shall have in enough; one must really be nice as well as look nice. My flower garden shall have in it a sweet-scented shrub bush, like the ones still to be seen and enjoyed down in the Mt. Vernon gardens, and there shall be fragrant violets bicoming modestly, and sweet peas, and pansies, and honeysuckle, and all these choice. Fragrat; old-fashioned flowers, There are exceptions to all rules, hence I will let my spirea bushes bloom in the border in the springtime and my stately ynchas hold up their spikes of creamy flowers in June, because they make so grand a show and are very old friends, indeed.

I do not believe in grass plots, front or back,

I do not believe in grass plots, front or back, so good that little boys cannot roll on them and kick up their heels, or the baby lie in either of warm evenings and crow. I would even let my friends sit there in the rocking chairs and do anything on it that could be spittoon. A nice woman takes such comfort sixty hogs averaging 420 pounds each. Three in earing for her terrace, or her strip of grass, weighed over 500 and forty-four over 400 it were a pity to pollute it in any way. I like and in the door yard on warm evenings, grandma and grandpa, mother and father, the

grandma and grandpa, mother and father, the grown-up daughter and her young man, and the children. They all seem to enjoy it so much. It is a bit of semi-country life still lingering within the city.

The way to do to keep the children from digging up your flower garden is to set off a portion for them in the back yard and give them seeds to plant. Then tell them to go ahead and make a little garden all for themselves, only cancing that they shall weed and water it, but they can do as they please with the flowers. That generally cures "little mischief." cures "little mischief."

Once I owned an interest in a cosy little couse and vard in the city, and I had a lot of the flowers in bloom, mostly choice roses and geraniums, when one day a friend of mine came to call, bring her two little girls with her. I told them they might go out into the yard and play on the grass. Presently they came in with two little white planfores they came in with two little white pluafores held up full of my flowers. They had gathered everyone? Their mamma felt awully mortifled, but I was just as pleased as I could be, for they looked so unconsciously innocent! Their mother was about to punish them for "stealing," but I interfered, for how should they know it was naughty to take aunties "booful flowers" when no one had even told them they must not touch them? I told my friend to defer her lesson until she caucht them in the sugar bowl or eake box. Why, children and flowers were made to go together. Besides, it was not a "sin" for them to pluck my roses, as they know nothing about the Ten Commandments.

It often happens that parents punish chil-dren for things they do innocently and which mean nothing to the childish mind, but only verything to one who knows; and I often wonder at what age it is best to begin to teach women at what are it is less to begin to been these little ones to know the value of all things they are impelled to do. There is indeed, an analogy between training children and cultivating flowers. One may kill either by too much attention as well as by too little. or even make either grow crooked! If wouldn't give a cent for a yard fail of flowers too choice to be gathered! I believe in gathering one or more every day to put in a little glass bowl or vase on the breakfast table. It was Leigh Hunt, that most charming writer, who said may rook man could glorify his heatfast. any poor man could glorify his breakfast table with a cut flower and make it as refined a meal as the morning repast of a king. In this country he is king and she is queen who owns a little home with grass in front and a sung little yard behind it, and who also knows how to enjoy it, using it without abus-ing it.

knows how to enjoy it, using it without abusing it.

I can see my royal flags, fleur de lis, waving their green blades as I write, and I really
think they ought to be in almost everybody's
garden Come to think of it, everybody has
his—to be grammatical, her—to be realistically true—favorite flower, and that is just the
one you, my friend, should have in your dooryard.

I have gone about among the preachers and eachers somewhat this week. Their altars will be decked with lilies and the music will be grand, and the service is more solemnly beautiful than on any other day of the year, and "there is no need to go outside the church," their answer is. But is there not? church," their answer is. But is there not?
The thought I was in search of was not written alone in ceremonials of the church, but something for everyday application among the people, many of whom will not be in any church to-day. Some will be kept at home from illness, some from poverty, some from pride, because they have no new clothes to wear, some from indifference, some from unbelief, because they cannot see beneath the cold veneer that so many very good men so unconsciously wear. many very good men so unconsciously wear; and others will not be there because a guest

but to those gone mad, but who chooses his own time to visit, and comes sometimes unannounced, has arrived.

I care not so very much for any of the "ologies," nor have I been through a college; yet there has been an Easter thought in my heart for many and many a year. It is the cleverest, sweetest, dearest thought of all the many thoughts I ever have cherished. It is founded on faith, the same kind of a feeling I have that to-night is going to be followed by to-morrow, that Winter will be followed by Spring, that sowing will be followed by Spring, that sowing will be followed by reaping. It is all very simple and easy to me, since I am no more a scientis: than I am a theologian, Therefore I do not feel called upon to "demonstrate" every step of the way which I have come: I only know once I groped and was heavy of heart. My Easter thought has taken me through many a hard place in triumph over doubt and fear, even lighted up that dark day of trouble, when the light want out of the tabernacles of clay that once held my beloved ones. Indeed, since then, when my Easter thought became fixed within my soul, no one, however dear, has ever died. Oh, the joy of that! I expect to find all who really belong to me because of kinship of mind and feeling somewhere some time. Do not ask me how; It is not my business to tell you. I am not called to preach, nor to meet anybody's doubts with "I know" or "I do not know."

I believe. It is higher to have faith even in material things than to have to say of everything, "I know," Only the egotist ever dares to say "I know," Only the egotist ever dares to say "I know," Only the egotist ever dares to say "I know," Only the egotist ever dares to say "I know," Only the egotist ever dares to say "I know," Only the egotist ever dares to say "I know," Only the egotist ever dares to say "I know," Only the egotist ever dares to say "I know," Only the egotist ever dares to say "I know," Only the egotist ever dares to say "I know," Only the egotist ever dares to say "I know," Only the egotist e

of faith—leads to peace, quietness and happiness in the heart and in the home.

The clearest, the dearest and most uplifting thing in the sacred book is the answer to the question: If a man die shall be live again? The answer is in the Easter tide. Christman is full of promise but leader is the sign of the answer is in the Easter tide. Unristinas is full of promise, but Easter is the sign of the fulfillment of the promise. Every budding leaf and blossoming flower repeats the prophecy of what shall be. Sometimes it is a long and troublous way that weary feet and heavy hearts must go; but when they find this rest, how comforting it is!

Aunt Emily.

NOW FOR THE SENATE.

House Appropriations Have Been More mical This Year Than Last. The Senate Committee on Appropriations is taking up the appropriation bills very

promptly upon their receipt, with the purpose of having them acted upon as soon as possible in the Senate to the end that the adjournment of Congress can be accomplished when the tariff bill shall be disposed of. The fortifications bill was the first of the

appropriation measures to be received from the House, and it has already been reported. to the Senate. Sub-committees of the full Senate committee are now considering the pension and District of Columbia appropriation bills, and as soon as these are out of the way will take up the sundry civil bill, which has just been received.

has just been received.

There is probably more popular interest in the sundry civil bill than in any other of the appropriation bills, as it effects a larger variety of interests, and it is more likely to be amended in important particulars than any other. The bill, as it passed the House, shows a reduction from last year's appropriations of almost \$9,500,000 and it is not probable that the Senate will increase it so as to bring the figures up to those of last year.

The principal item of decrease in the bill this year is in the appropriation for rivers.

this year is in the appropriation for rivers and harbors, amounting, as it does, to \$5,886,-153. The House gave this year for this pur-pose \$8,300,000.

Secrets Safe With a Woman.

Contrary to general opinion, says the Lon don Daily News, we believe that a secret is safer with a married woman than with a married man. A man says: "I will tell nobody; not even my wife," and straightway goes and tells her. Very often it leaves her cold, though exciting to him, so it is safe, But a married woman is much less inclined to tell her husband. First, she knows she cannot trust him—for does he not binb to her? Brsides, the secret often seems to him so humbrous, so unimpertant, or in itself so obvious, that he lets it out without thinking of it. Besides, a woman has a pleasure in knowing what her husband does not know (and possibly would not care to know), while a husband, in the goodness of her heart, likes to carry a bit of tattle to his wife.

Not a Circumstance to the Street Car Hogs. (From the New England Homestead,

The heaviest hogs are grown in Burlington called enjoying it except using it for ageneral | county, N. J., where one farmer in 1888 raised pounds. The bogs were fed on skimmed milk and ground feed. In 1885 another farmer in the same county raised a drove of twenty averaging 872 pounds, including the extraor-dinary weights of 1079, 1055, 1035, and 1025 pounds. The same farmer killed a hog in 1838 which dressed 1230 pounds. In 1878 thirty-seven pigs averaged 413 pounds, which was then an unprecedented local record. A hog named Columbus, with a live weight of 1692 pounds, was slaughtered in New York city in 1859. The skin was saved and stuffed.

"Who Began This Fight?"

Crossing a field one day, Fresident Lincoln, it is said, was pursued by an angrybuil. He made for the fence, says Life's Calendar, but soon discovered that the bull was overtaking him. He then began to run around a haystack in the field, and the bull pursued him; but, in making the short circles around the stack, Lincoln was the faster, and, inthe stack, Lincoln was the faster, and instead of the buil catching him, he caught the buil and grabbed him by the tail. It was a firm grip and a controlling one. He because kick the buil, and the buil bellowed with agony and dashed acrossed the fleid, Lincoln hanging to his tail and kleking him at every jump, and, as they flew along, Lincoln yelled at the built: "Darn you, who began this flexits."

Riker Still Wants Bonds. The mandamus case of Carroll L. Riker, of Chicago, who seeks to compel Secretary Carliste to award him all or part of the \$50,000 000 bond issue, will probably be heard in the court of appends in the latter part of the May term. The appeal was filled March 7, and the record is required by law to be filed within forty days of that time. The Chicagoan and his counsel are determined to carry the cass to the United States Supreme Court if an ad-verse decision is rendered by the appellate court. Mr. Iliker is expected to be again in Washington in a week or fortnight to consult with his counsel. Attorney George A. King. with his counsel, Attorney George A. King

Begging with Bandaged Arms Inconsistent and mendicant young men now go about town with bandaged hands or arms in slings, telling innocent folks irreconcilable stories and recent injuries by machinery. The bandages and slings are usually neat, but doubtless a professional eye would detect something amateurish in their style. It may be taken for granted that an amateur bandage conceals a whole member, because free medical and surgical treatment is so easily obtained in New York that no really poor man has to have his wounds dressed at home or by unprofessional hands.

(From Town Topics.) He was learning to play the guitar, His mistress to serenade: Another had married the maid

The Times has ten thousand enthusiastic friends. It is already in the families of these friends; hence its value as an advertising

Senators and Such. govern that body than Representative Burrows. He is calm and felicitious of expression and has a thoroughly judicial mind.

Gen. Sickles, of New York, is vicing with Senator Wolcott is one of the best dressed n in the Senate. His expression and apparel b indicate the enjoyment of unalloyed financ prosperity. He has lost all interest in silver.

A TOPIC OR TWO TO THINK ABOUT.

R. T. Ely in the North American Review for March, which are monopolies by virtue of their own inherent properties. Recent discus-They are railways, telegraphs, telephones canals, irrigation works, harbors, gas works street-car lines, and the like. Experience and deductive argument alike show that in business of this kind there can be no competition and that all appearances which resemble competition are simply temporary and illusory. The policy which in the United States has heretofore been pursued with respect to these businesses has been to turn them over to private corporations and to encourage atcompts at competition. There are exceptions which prove the rule. The post office has, from the sts t, been a government undertaking, and in the East waterworks have generally belonged to cities. A few cities have owned gasworks, and there may be some 200 cities in the United States owning electric-lighting plants.

The results of the policy are now clearly anifest. First, we observe vast waste. As manifest. First, we observe vast waste. As these basinesses are non-competitive, every attempt to force competition upon them means a waste of a great amount of labor and capital. A second result is the enormous and unprecedented inequality in fortunes in the United States. A large proportion of our mammoth fortunes can be traced to this false policy. A third result of the policy mentioned is a growth of artificial monopolicy. poncy. A third result of the policy mentioned is a growth of artificial monopolies. Businesses which are not in themselves natural monopolies have, through favoritism, shown by railways and other natural monopolies, themselves become monopolies. A fourth result is seen in the dependence of the rest of the community upon those who furnish services or commodities of the kind which fall under the designation "patural monopoly."

lees or commodities of the kind which fall under the designation "natural monopoly." As these services and commodities are indispensable, those who furnish them can too often dictate their own terms.

Non-competitive businesses should be owned and managed by the government, either national, state, or local, and competitive businesses are the domain of private industry. The history of the world teaches us that private monopoly is a menace to the public. One of the principal aims in industrial reform must be the climination of uncarned incomes, or rather their reduction to a minimum and or rather their reduction to a minimum and a nearer approximation than at present to equality in opportunities. Suppose I buy a lot in a city and without putting any labor upon it sell it at the expiration of a period for twice what it cost me. The difference between what I paid and what I receive is uncarned income. A further aim which, it is claimed, the reform advocated would promote is the elevation and purification of public life. The greater proportion of corruption in public life is connected directly or indirectly with natural monopolies. Governor rather their reduction to a minimum and directly with natural monopolies. Govern-ment ownership and administration of these businesses would tend to the simplification, and therefore to the improvement of govern-ment. Private ownership necessitates end-less legislation. How brief and simple is the legislation concerned with our post office compared with that which deals with rail-

ways, for example!

These are general grounds for the change from private to public ownership, and the workingman is affected, inasmuch as he belongs to the social body. But we must consider the subject in its more immediate relations to the workingman, the receiver of wages. The monopolist is not likely to be a good employer of labor. Even when the employes of monopolists unite in labor organizations their ways is not exceed a country or the constant. ower is not great enough so that they can enter upon labor contracts upon an equal feeting with their employers. If government is the employer, then the employed have representation in the controlling body ample to protect their interests. It is claimed that the policy advocated would tend to steadiness of industrial descent industrial development. At present times of great prosperity are followed by times of stagnation, and during the latter hundreds of thousands and even millions seek labor in vain. Government could make far-reaching plans for the development of those industries which we will not the development of these industries which we

in protection to life and limb, whereas gov-ernment in this respect transfests desided superiority, Government is peculiarly sensi-tive in regard to human life. It is claimed that there is greater freedom in the service of government than in the service of the vast corporations which manage natural monopo-lies. And the freedom of the employed may be still further increased by better civil serv-ice regulations. The nobility of public service is of importance to the wage-earner of every grade. The uniform of government is a honor, while the livery of private service considered a badge of inferiority. It is able service which has developed the great adders of our civilization. Private service ould never give us a Washington or Lincoln. Government ownership ima Lincoln. Government ownership implies use for general social purposes, and not merely, exploitation for dividends. In determining railway fares under government ownership the question has to be asked, not merely what will be the net financial returns, but what will be the total social effect. In Australia school children are carried free on the state railways. Under municipal ownership of street-ear lines the weary working-woman can receive continuous. and a 5-cent fare need not be considered merely in the light of dividends. The price

merely in the light of dividends. The price of gas, electric lights, etc., cnn under such ownership be similarly regarded from a broad social standpoint. The purchase of the railways would involve large issues of government-bonds, and these bonds would serve as a basis for postal savings tanks.

The mode of accomplishment, of course, is someting which requires very careful consideration; but only a few suggestions can be thrown out at present. One of the most important is that a fair but never an excessive value should be paid for the property acvalue should be paid for the property quired, and a fair value does not mean; quires, and a fair value does not mean sin-jey the cost of duplication of a plant. If i is insisted that a property should be purchased at the cost of diplication, it makes one part of the community bear the loss due to a false social policy. The importance of civil service reform in this connection cannot be too

"Abolish All Prohibitive Liquor Laws."

The creation of crimes by means of statutes providing for their punishment, says Appleton Morgan in the Popular Science Monthly for March, has generally proved itself bad policy. The absolute, unqualified, and distinguished failure of all laws for the abolishment of the traffic in liquors is speedily convincing the most sanguine prohibitionist of the expediency of wiping them from every statute-book in the land. They have had their origins always and without exception in sparsely-settled communities, where personal liberty was so absolute and unquestioned that it became irksome, where liquor was almost unknown and the user of it a curiosity, and where the only horrors of intoxication the village possessed was derived from itinerant temperance orators, who dilated upon the terrible consequences of the rum habit to a roomful of tearful old women, no as of whom knew the taste of liquor or of anything stronger than green tea. nger than green tea

stronger than green tea.

Liquor is legitimately and logically a subject of excise, and excise laws, which may operate in rem—that is, against the thing itself—are proper and constitutional. But it would puzzle writers upon constitutional law to find an origin for laws prohibiting the manufacture or purchase or sale of an article of commerce, though laws regulating all three are neither unconstitutional nor improper. Drunkenness is a crime in itself and the fruitful mother of other crimes. Let the original Drunkenness is a crime in itself and the fruitful mother of other crimes. Let the criminal
law, then, attend to the case of the drunkard
and of the rumseller who will knowingly make
his feeble or hereditarily weak fellow-man a
drunkard. But prohibitory liquor laws have
still another and ulterior effect, to wit: they
beget an exaggerated oratory and an appetite
for oweeping statements which, by the cultivation of false statistics, becomes absolute dishonesty, and so a burden upon and a reproach
to public morals.

But everybody knows that drunkenness is

a curse, and if we abolish all prohibitive liquor laws, how shall the curse be removed? The question cannot probably be answered at present. Most things, however, have their limit of value, and it might be a question whether oven the soul of a drunkard were worth saving at the expense of the liberty, the morals and the health of an entire community. But something very near to an answer can, I think, be approximated. Let us enforce the common law we have. Let us wipe out forever from every statute-book in America those prohibitive liquor laws which an experience of sixty years has proved to be worse than worthless, and even worse than useless, because they not only cannot be enforced, but enlarge, by stimulating, the alleged evils they pretend to abolish? These laws emphatically have not lessened the manufacture, sale or consumption of liquor. Like most admirable servants, liquor is apt to be a bad master if allowed the upper hand or permitted to get into polities. Liquor has always properly been, and always properly will be, a subject of revenue, or, as it is called, excise, and this excise is most conveniently levied in the shape of licenses.

Admitting freely all that can be said about the horrors which liquor can work, sociologists, as well as Samaritans, know that no public evil can be dealt with abstractly—dragged up by the roots and exterminated in a single swoop of virtue. Sinful as the liquor industry may be, its absolute and sudden annihilation would throw millions out of employment and put starvation into the room of competence in countless homes, to remain

initilation would throw millions out of employment and put starvation into the room of competence in countless homes, to remain until, by the slow labor of economists and publicists, capital and labor had readjusted themselves to the new condition. And the literal interpretation of statutes at present upon the statute-books of certain American states would send fathers of families to state prisons to serve out terms of sixty or a hundred years, under cumulative sentences which more than cover the natural lives of men. Fortunately, however, the drinking of liquor does not destroy either the body or the soul. The best evidence obtainable by medical industry intimates that while, as everybody knows, the temperate outlive all other classes, even the habitually intoxicated man may, and does, outlive the rigid and inexorable total abstainer who refuses to his organism the stimulant which fuses to his organism the stimulant which overworked or overstrung human systems sometimes insist upon.

A 4,000-Mile Railroad.

People who have considered the proposes railway from the United States through Mexico, Central America, and South America to the region bordering on the far southern limits of the continent a mere idle fancy, says the Portland Argus, will find cause to revise their idea on seeing the report of the chief engineer, Mr. Shunk, to the commission. The survey appears to have been made all the way to Buenos Ayres and to be found feasible. Much of the tropical region in South America will be traversed at great altitudes for railway travel, the survey including sections that rise to heights of 7,000 and 12,000 feet, above sea level. Such elevated rapid transit ought to afford much striking scenery, as well as de-cidedly cool weather for travelers, irrespective cidedly cool weather for travelers, irrespective of the season. The survey makes the length of the proposed line 4,300 miles from the Mex-ican starting place to Buenos Ayres, and the cest of the completed road is put at \$50,000 per mile, including some formidable grading and bridging, or about \$200,000,000 in all, for which the funds are to be paid proportionately by the countries interested.

by the countries interested.

The beginning of the line will be at a point in Mexico which will make the new line confinuous with the existing system in that country and the United States. Thus the ountry and the United State a passen-ompletion of the road will enable a passenger to go by rail all the way from Canada al-most to the very borders of the vast and bare South American region known as Patagonia. It will be a good while yet before the pro-posed road is constructed as far as Buenos Ayres. And it will be a great deal longer be-fore a railroad is built through Patagonia. But Bucnos Ayres (a large city now) is itself located almost down to south latitude 35 degrees, or nearly as far south of the equator as the city of Richmond is north of it. From industrial development. At present times of great prosperity are followed by times of stagnation, and during the latter hundreds of thousands and even millions seek labor in vain. Government could make far reaching plans for the development of those industries which we call natural monopolies and execute them regularly. It is to be noticed, also, that a time which is unfavorable for private industries which we will be undertakings, because labor is cheap and capital also, as a rule. Moreover, government credit does not break down as finat of the road will not pay for a long time; in the great desolate strait, of through a waterway reaching farther south through that forbidding land, Darthoff the public of t the vast private corporations with which we are dealing. Cheaper and better transportation would facilitate exchanges and thus tend to promote general and continuous prospertry.

FOR A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH Important Meeting To-day on that Subject

in Typographical Temple, committee on government ownership and control of the telegraph and the auxiliary state committees will hold a meeting to-day at Typographical Temple, 423 G street north west, at 5 o'clock.

The auxiliary state committees were selested from the membership of Columbia Typographical Union to assist the committee of the International Typographical Union, and most of the states are now organized. The duty of the members of these committees is to present the question of government ownership and control of the telegraph to the Senators and Representatives of their respective states, and endeavor to convince our law makers of the wis lom of attaching the

take makers of the wistom of antening the telegraph to the postal service. Heports will be presented as to the progress made and the present condition of the meas-ure, and Congressment Pickler, of South Da-kota; Maguire, of California, and Simpson, of Rota: Magnire, of California, and Simpson, of Kansos, have promise to attend and deliver short addresses. Although intended only as a committee meeting, members of Columbia Union and others interested in the subject are cordially invited to be present.

The Fare of Pelengured Paris. [From the London Paily Telegraph.] Everybody conversant with the history of

siege of Paris by the Germans will remember that the inhabitants of the be-leaguered city were fed for a time on the flesh of African and Asiatic beasts and birds of prey from the coological gardens. There has hadly been discovered a packet of letters which throw an interesting light on this matter. These documents refer to the prices which were used for the animals required for the nourishment of starving Parisians, Zebras, buffulos, reindeer, antelope, wild boars, a kangaroo, a cassowary, and a black swan were killed during the month of October, 1870 to the will assert a manufacture and the start of the same fully above. 1870, together with several rare ducks, pheas ants, and goese. The cassowary was sold for £8 and the kangarco for half that sum. In November an antelope fetched £19, and prices began to ascend rapidly all round. Thus a bear cost the butcher Deboos £20, and £88 was given for a wild boar. During the Christmas period two camels from the garden were sold at £100. On December 29 M. Deboos took over the two elephants, which were the veritable pieces de resistance of his food sup-ply. They cost him 27,000 francs, or £1,080. He soon sawed up their colossal carcasses and sold the pieces at a profit,

The Times is a live paper for busy people.

Odd Items from All About. orced woman has no legal right husband's name on visiting cards. A Hartford man is described as having r more influence than the letter "p" in pner

The tallest trees in the world grow in Australia They are a species of marsh gum, and some ar said to exceed 300 feet in height. A pious St. Joseph girl who desired to make special sacrifice during Lent forbade her be to call more than six evenings in a week. Paper has been made from banana skins, ber stalks, pea vines, hair, fur, wool, asbesto husks, hen plant, and every kind of grain. The word hairbreadth, now used for an in finitesimal space, was once a regular measure It was the width of sixteen hairs laid side by

There is a mountain in Oregon which is slowly moving into the Salmon river. It will in course of time dam the stream and make a large lake.

Col. Bush, of Monroe county, Mo., is the proud possessor of the tailest mule in the state. This boss kicker is 17 hands high and weighs 1,635 nounds.

EVERY READER OF "THE TIMES."

Not a Penny for Consultation.

Not a Penny for Medicine.

Not a Penny for Treatment.

Every Resident of the District of Columbia who suffers with any form of Catarrh,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Or any affection of the

> Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, or Lungs, will be Treated by DR, RIEGEL. The Eminent Specialist.

Absolutely Free of Cost. Diagnose Your Own Case!

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS: CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT. CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

This is the most prevalent for and results from neglected colds. Is the breath foul?"

"Is the breath foul?"

"Do you spit up slime?"

"Do you spit up slime?"

"Do you snore all over?"

"Does you nose discnarge?"

"Does the nose bised easily?"

"Does the nose bised easily?"

"Does the nose bised easily?"

"Do crusts form in the nose?"

"Do you sneeze a great deal?"

"Do this worse toward night?"

"Do the nose lich and burn?"

"Is there pain in front of head?"

"Is there pain across the eyes?"

"Is there pain across the eyes?"

"Is there pain across the eyes?"

"Is there a dropping in the throat Is there a dropping in the throat Is the throat dry in the morning are you have. "Do you have to sit up at night to breath"

"Is there a burning pain in the throath"

"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"

"Have you pain behind breast bone?"

"Is there a ringing in your ears?"

"Is there a ringing in your ears?"

"Have you a disgust for faity foods?"

"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"

"Is your cough short and hacking?"

"Do you cough in the mornings?"

"Do you cough in the mornings?"

"Do you cough in going to bed?"

"Do you spit up yellow matter?"

"Do you raise frothy matterial?"

"Are you low spirited at times?"

"Are you low spirited at times?"

"Is your appetite variable?"

"Is your appetite variable?"

"Have you saitches in side?"

"Have you pain in side?"

"Have you pain in side?"

"Are you losing flesh?"

"Are you losing flesh?"

DO YOU KNOW THESE GENTLEMEN? MR. J. W. FARRAR, an employe of the Treasury Department, nd residing at 2307 Washington Circle, says:

"During the winter of 1872 I suffered a very severe attack of pneumonia, which left me with bronchitis. A change of climate was advised by my physician, and I accordingly went to California in the hope of being benefited—but was disappointed.

"I then made a study of throat and lung diseases with especial reference to my own case, and became convinced that no cure could be effected without DIRECTLY treating the diseased parts. Through friends I learned of Dr. Riegel and his new methods, and lummediately piaced myself under his care. Within one week my acute catarrh was GONE—subsequent treatment has strengthened my lungs wonderfully, and my bronchitis is now rapidly disappearing."

MR. GEORGE McKENNA, who resides at 1412 Thirty-fourth treet, Georgetown, says:

"About the middle of December I caught a heavy cold, which settled on my lungs I gave it little thought, believing it would wear away; but it was stubborn, and almost before I realized it my strength began to fail. Then I lost courage and was preparing for the worst. My father finally prevailed upon me to visit Dr. Riegel, and to-day I am very thankful that he did so—for I am almost well."

These are but two out of a long list of persons who are now being treated with splendid results by Dr. Riegel. REMEMBER,

Ear, Nose, Throat, and

SPECIALIST

PERSONAL. Tis TRUE. TIS PITY, YET PITY TIS, TIS true. For it is an undeniable fact that we have crophism; rates for gents' disarded gar-

Drop postal; have a fast trotter. JUSTHS OLD STAND, 619 D street nw. WANTED-CUSTOMERS FOR CLOTHING TO W order on credit; gents fine clothing to order on liberal terms of credit. Agent will call. Address TAILOR, Times office.

FOR RENT-HOUSES. 2204 THIRTEENTH ST. N. W., 7 ROOMS bath, cellar and good shed. Fine fron

and back yards \$25.30 per month. Apply 1216 S.st. n. w. 618 N. J. AVE. NW.—NEW BRICK HOUSE; a m. i ; thewly papered; 9 rooms; \$35 per month; also, 43 Mass. ave. nw.. 7 room brick house, a. m. i. 522.50 per month. T. BROSNAN, Real Estate, corner N. J. and G st. nw.

FOR SALE-HOUSES 1033 N. J. AVE. N.W.—THREE UNFUR-ing gas; \$11 per mo.; nochildren. FOR SALE-A COMPLETE SODA-WATER AND

I beer-bottling establishment; will be sold cheap; outfit almost new; rare opportunity for good man. Apply at 621 7th st. s.w. BY AUGUST DONATH, 611 778 ST. NW. D have a number of new brick houses north-east, 6 rooms, bath, cellar, furnace, etc., a really desirable home, that I can sell on very easy terms. Honest men are requested to investigate. Write or call.

1377 FST. NE; A NEW 6-ROOM PRESSED thick house; a.m. l; lot 17x80 to 12 ft. alley, \$8,500; \$100 cash; \$25 month; 10 notes a year; open Sunday FRANK L. HANCOCK & CO., Cor. 13th and G sta NE. 705 littl ST. NE.; NEW 6-ROOM, RATH, a.m. i., pressed-brick house, E.SO; \$100 cash, \$20 month; newly papered; reception hall; fine fluish; 10 notes a year; open Sunday, FRANK I., HANCOCK & CO., Cor. 15th and G sts. NE.

FOR SALE-AT HYATTSVILLE, MD., FIVE-I'r room house, all nevessary out-houses; plenty of fruit; the water; large lawn; one of the preti-est places around Washington; 18,000 feet of ground; 83,000, 850 cash, balance to suit pur-chaser. Address SANAL, Tuxes office. 228 12m ST. SE, NEW 6-ROOM BRICK coin park; fine location; 84,250; £300 cash and \$25 menthly. FRANK L. HANCOCK, owner, 1210 G st. NE.

HOUSES AND LOTS (OR WILL BUILD TO BAKER OWNER, Langdon, D. C. L OTS-ONE TO TWELVE ACRES: EASY terms; twelve miles from town, half a mile from station, school, postofice, and stores; partly covered with great shady oaks; healthy; good water. Address LAUREL, this office.

WANTED-ROOMS. WANTED-BY MAN AND WIFE, AT ONCE, W 2 rooms furnished for light housekeepin in respectable neighborhood and at reasonab rates. Address J. I. S. THE TIMES.

WANTED.

WANTED-A BUSHELMAN, AT 631 D ST nw.; an experienced man only; apply a once. C. W. MARGGRAF, 631 D st. n.w. WANTED-ART NEEDLEWORK, CENTRE pieces, etc., to sell on commission. Any lady wishing to dispose of her work in a quiet way will do well to address ART STORE, Trans office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOUR OR SIX ACRES
with house and necessary buildings, near
railrond station, not far from Washington, on B,
and O. preferred. Address D. N. P., 421 5th st. ne. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT white man to assume full charge of farm and stock; 15 miles from city. Apply by letter at 1311 M street nw.

WANTED-20 GOOD BOYS FOR FEW HOURS W work each morning; can earn \$3.00 per week. Apply from 1 o'clock to 5, SCHROT & BRO, 489 Missouri ave.

BOYS TO SELL THE TIMES. YOU CAN MAKE

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO ARE ruptured to find a cure without operation or interference with daily occupation. WASH-INGTON HERNIA INSTITUTE, 1710 F st.

WANTED-SITUATIONS.

BY YOUNG GERMAN WHO CAN HANDLE horses and do general housework. Apply 1225 E st n. w.

A NY ONE DESIRING A COOK, CHAMBER-

The consultation, the medicine, and the treatment are absolutely FREE, and will continue so until you are perfectly satisfied that substantial benefit is being derived. Now is the accepted time. Avail yourself of this generous offer—one that has never before been made in Washington. In Diseases of the Eye,

1014 15th St. N. W.

OST—A GOLD LOCKET CONTAINING
photo March 18, \$5 reward if returned to
North Capitol st. L OST-A BLACK PURSE, WITH #6 AND TWO LJ trunk keys, on Massachusetts ave, bet N. Capitol and First sta. Saturday afternoon. Return to 622 N. Capitol st. Liberal reward.

MONEY TO LOAN.

HONEST PARTIES CAN GET SMALL LOANS my, 615 E st. n. w. A. C. GLANCY, Sec. FOR RENT-ROOMS.

FOR RENT-LARGE SECOND-STORY FRONT hall room, \$17; table board \$15, 423 1st st. n.e. 633 N. J. AVE. NW.-2 FUR. ROOMS FOR gentlemen, \$5 per month. T. BROSNAN, Real Estate, corner N. J. ave. and G st.

FOR RENT - TWO NICELY FURNISHED front rooms; all modern improvements; splendid location; near car lines. 34 I st. nw.

FOR RENT-NICELY FUR FRONT ROOM, with board; terms reasonable, 418 2d st. nw FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE. HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS—OVER 159
sets of coach, coupe, cart, surrey, buggy,
trap, express wagon, and track harness of all
styles, single and double. You can save money
by calling at W. F. GEYER'S, 466 Pa. ave. nw.

of family carriages traps, buckboards, tea carts, pole wagons, drags, phactons, buggles, canopy-top surreys, spiders, rockaways, park carts, daytons, grocery, laundry, bakery, and business wagons of all styles, new and second-hand, in the city; lowest prices and best terms.

W. F. GEYER'S, 466 Pa. ava. nw. 370 ACRES OF LAND NEAR MUIRKIRK STA-tion, B. & O. R. R. On line of electric car and boulevard. Well timbered; wood enough to pay for land. No ground in immediate neigh-borhood for less than \$100 Can be bought at \$25 per acre. See A. BEHREND, 617 E st. n. w.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-LARGEST STOCK

MISCELLANEOUS. A LL PARTIES HAVING ROOMS, FURNISHED

opposite Pension Office. Rev. Alex. Kent, pas-tor, will speak at 11:15 on "The City Without a Church." Senator Wm. Peffer at 3:30 p. m., on "Obstacles in the Way of the Poor." Seats free.

G. A. R.—PREACHING AT GRAND ARMY
G. Hall, opposite Willard's on Pa. ave., at 3 p.
m., by department chaplain, Rev. J. D. Smith.
Singing by a choir of sixty voices led by Comrade
Tracy. The chaplains of Posts and of Confederate organizations are especially requested to
attend these services. The public are invited.
All are welcome.

LUNCH: LUNCH:

The best lunches in the city at
THE PURE DAIRY LUNCH,
985 D st. nw.
Open all night—Near News office. LEGAL BLANKS. LAW PRINTING.
THE LAW REPORTER COMPANY,
Printers and Stationers. Law Printing.
518 Fifth st. n.w. M. W. MOORE, Manager.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN F. M. Fitts, Jr., and John B. F. Lybrock, as F. M. Fitts & Co. Drugsists, 12th and Florida avenue ne., is this day dissolved, Frank M. Fitts, Jr., who continues the business, assumes liability for the debts of the firm, and all accounts due the firm are payable to him. F. M. FITTS, Jr., JOHN B. LYBROOK.;

March 15, 1894.

A COMPLETE SODA-WATER AND BEER-bottling establishment; will be sold cheaps outfit aimost new; rare opportunity for good man. Apply at 621 Seventh street southwest. WANTED-GOVERNMENT PRINTERS AND binders to patronize my first-class tallor shop. Good work, and prices reasonable. Near the G. P. O. N. CONOVER, 600 I st. nw.

FOR SALE — A QUARTER-HORSE POWER motor and three fans for a 10-foot cetting; in good order, at HOY'S Hotel. Sth and D six nw. GORDON 14 MEDIUM PRESS, WITH STEAM fixtures, body and job type: complete job office; trade established. Apply at the office, 711

W. J. THOROWGOOD,

WALL PAPERS, DECORATIONS

ROOM MOULDINGS, SHADES, &c. Freeco and Plain Painting. es cheerfully given.

1111 Fourteenth Street N. W.